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SECURITY INFORMATION

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A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE A well informed German rightist.

1. When Hans Ulrich Rudel, one of the former German Luftwaffe and the idol of many German rightists, arrived in Germany, he quickly pushed all attempts to run him for the Bundestag, but agreed to make speeches for the ultra-rightist German Reichs Party (Deutsche Reichs-Partei) (DRP). Rudel's willingness to run for election had been based on false information that a large number of other former Wehrmacht generals were also on the list ticket.
2. On 27 July 1953 he had written to German supporters, "I have been asked to support (Adolf von) Thadden and the DRP in the elections. I refused to rescue the 5 percent. My willingness to run for office is conditional on a mutual agreement between Thadden, (August) Hausleiter, (Karl) Moissner and (Karl-Heinz) Priester. I also expect the following persons to be on the same ticket: (ex-General Kurt) Student, Sachsenheimer, (fm) Panzenhofer, (fm) and (ex-General Bernhard) Lörke. All of these men must be at least willing to publicly endorse any ticket on which my name appears."
3. On 6 August 1953, Rudel wrote, "If I am to run for office, then only because (Gerner) Humann, Lörke and Mrs. Doenitz (the wife of former Admiral Doenitz) are on the same ticket, and because I hold Humann in very high esteem. Personally, I would prefer to wait until the all-German elections."
4. In answer to this letter one of Rudel's contacts in Germany, Kurt Eigenbrodt of Frankfurt-am-Main, informed Rudel that Hausleiter and Moissner could not be considered as acceptable leaders of the national movement, that von Thadden may also have to be considered unacceptable, and that neither Lörke nor Mrs. Doenitz were running for election. Eigenbrodt told Rudel that, under the circumstances, he could not advise Rudel to run for election.

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5. When Rudel arrived in Germany and found that Maurann was also out of the running, he drew the obvious conclusion. He decided nevertheless to make a few speeches in order to gain the resultant publicity, to enter actively in the political arena in Germany, to gain some political experience, and to make some political contacts for later exploitation.

FIELD COMMENT: After Rudel made one speech in Regensburg, the Bavarian Government informed him that he could no longer speak in Bavaria because "he represented the ideology of the forbidden SR".